

R6D

AUG 5 1960

QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY

VOLUME FOURTEEN

NUMBER FOUR

JUNE 1960

NOTES AND NEWS	108
THE REVISION OF MENDELSSOHN'S SOUTH AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY	110
THE SOURCES OF AFRICANA RESEARCH: HOW TO FIND AND USE THEM	114
HOLLANDSE MATROOSLIEDERE OF DIE KAAPVAART IN DIE 17 ^e EN 18 ^e EEU—II	125
THOMAS JOHN WISE AND HIS FORGERIES	134
SOUTH AFRICAN PERIODICALS: BIRTHS AND DEATHS	141
DIE JONGSTE STAATUITGAWES	141

PRICE 4/6

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 15/-

S.A. LIBRARY, CAPE TOWN

KWARTAALBLAD VAN DIE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEEK

CHAS. J. SAWYER

LIMITED

(Est. 1894)

Please send us details of any
BOOKS, PRINTS or
PICTURES

*you are seeking, and we will try and find them
for you*

PLEASE WRITE US

CATALOGUES ISSUED

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED AT PRINCIPAL AUCTION SALES

GRAFTON HOUSE

**12 and 13 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND, W.1.**

Cables: 'VESPUCCI, LONDON'

Telephone: Hyde Park 3810

Q

SOU

Vol. 14

O

We
that H
Swart
succee
Honori
of the
so doi
tion fir
G. B.
Genera
Bulletin
in its
ago. I
liest P
South
tion w
1961,
with s
and in
should
this ha
fruitfu

**QUARTERLY BULLETIN
OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY**

**KWARTAALBLAD
VAN DIE SUID-
AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEEK**

Vol. 14, No. 4

JUNE : 1960 : JUNIE

Deel 14, Nr. 4

OUR HON. PRESIDENT

We are very glad to announce that His Excellency the Hon. C. R. Swart has accepted an invitation to succeed the late Dr. E. G. Jansen as Honorary President of the Friends of the South African Library. In so doing he is following in a tradition first established by the Rt. Hon. G. B. van Zyl, who when Governor-General of the Union honoured this *Bulletin* with a message of goodwill in its first number, fourteen years ago. It is appropriate that the earliest Public Library to be founded in South Africa, whose nucleus collection will celebrate its bi-centenary in 1961, should be so closely associated with successive Governors-General, and in welcoming His Excellency we should like to express the hope that this happy association may long and fruitfully continue.

ONS ERE-PRESIDENT

Met genoeë kan ons aankondig dat Sy Eksellensie Sy Edele C. R. Swart die uitnodiging om wyle dr. E. G. Jansen as Ere-president van die Vriende van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteek op te volg, aanvaar het. Dit is dus 'n voortsetting van die tradisie wat veertien jaar gelede ingestel is deur Sy Edelagbare G.B. van Zyl toe hy as Goewerneur-Generaal in die eerste aflewering hierdie *Blad* met sy heilwense vereer het. Dit is passend dat die eerste Openbare Biblioteek wat in Suid-Afrika gestig is, en waarvan die kern-versameling sy tweehonderdjarige herdenking in 1961 sal vier, steeds so nou aan agtereenvolgende Goewer-neurs-Generaal verbonde was. By ons verwelkoming van Sy Eksellensie wil ons dus graag die hoop uitspreek dat hierdie aangename verhouding nog lank en vrugbaar sal bly voortbestaan.

NOTES AND NEWS

On the occasion of the jubilee of Union the South African Library has arranged an Exhibition in the New Wing (open during May and June) illustrating the development of the Library and its collections from 1910 till 1960. Apart from graphic displays, organization charts and so forth, the Exhibition has consisted mainly of "sample items" from the many book and manuscript collections that have been presented to the Library during the past fifty years. Of these perhaps the most topical are a series of letters from participants in the National Convention written to each other, and conveying (as today's typescripts can never fully do) the personal stamp of their writers.

Thus there are letters from General Smuts to J. X. Merriman (and also to Sir James Rose-Innes); from Lord de Villiers; from President Steyn (in his wife's eminently readable hand) to Jan Hofmeyr in June, 1908, describing how Merriman has been trying to persuade him to attend the Convention (as he eventually did); and from F. S. Malan, writing to "Onze Jan" from the Convention at its Bloemfontein session, on 11 May 1909, that "Die Konferentie sluit heden middag. Ik meen dat Zuid Afrika met het werk tevreden kon zyn". Hofmeyr, of course, died only a few months later.

As Professor Leonard Thompson has shown in his excellent study of "The unification of South Africa" (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1960) this period abounds in contemporary manuscript material which has fortunately been preserved; and it should be said that so far as the South African Library is concerned, the man chiefly responsible for this was the Librarian from 1909 till 1938, Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, who not only knew personally most of the leading men of his time, but managed to persuade them that their correspondence was worth conserving. Thus it was Mr. Lloyd who made sure that the voluminous and historically important correspondence of J. X. Merriman—most of it consisting of "in-letters" rather than "out"—were deposited at the S.A. Library for the students of the future, and these now constitute an original source of which any Library might be proud. Incidentally, through the generosity of subsequent donors the Library has been building up its collections of "out-letters" as well, and any reader who may have, or know of the whereabouts of, any letters written by Merriman in private possession, is asked to keep the South African Library in mind.

Apart from the letters already mentioned, the Library had on display one from Flora Shaw (later Lady Lugard) to Sir Graham Bower, and another from Olive Schreiner to her brother W. P., written in 1908 on the subject of delays in the trial of Dinizulu, whom "W. P." was defending. It will be

recalled
self me
of a fe
chise c

Ear
Blades
of Cec
1894;
Sir Ge
on "ze
and st
Grey
another
Govern
Africa
bances
of Na
Zulu c

Th
materi
which
South
United

Th
divisio
ment
South
not o
Congr
point
establ
visit S

Th
but so
a deb
Subje
prepa
plann
includ

recalled that owing to the timing of that trial, at which Schreiner felt himself morally committed to appear, he himself, one of the leading advocates of a federal constitution, and a staunch supporter of the Cape Native Franchise of that day, took no part in the National Convention.

Earlier letters still include one from C. C. Currey to his father, John Blades Currey, giving a first-hand account of the Siege of Kimberley; one of Cecil John Rhodes' very rare original letters, scribbled to Merriman in 1894; an interesting letter from President F. W. Reitz to the then elderly Sir George Grey (living in New Zealand), in October 1893, giving his views on "zelfstandigheid" and the need for British military and naval protection; and still further back, a letter written on behalf of Moshesh to Sir George Grey (4 October 1858) expressing appreciation of his fair dealing, and another from President M. W. Pretorius to John Scott, then Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, on 9 March 1858, written in English from "South African Republic, Potchefstroom", and promising aid in settling "disturbances of a serious character threatening the peace of Her Majesty's colony of Natal, and of the frontiers of this Republic, [which] have arisen in the Zulu country".

These letters, a few among very many, give some idea of the wealth of material in this department alone of the South African Library, material which is constantly being used by students from all the main centres in South Africa, and even by scholars from the United Kingdom and the United States.

* * *

The appointment of Dr. Conrad Reining as head of the new African division of the Library of Congress Reference and Bibliography Department is a distinct sign of the times. In a letter to the Chief Librarian of the South African Library Dr. Reining has described how his duties will include not only the acquisition of African material of all kinds for the Library of Congress collections but also the co-ordination, from the bibliographical point of view, of the various centres of African studies which have been established in the United States during recent years. Dr. Reining hopes to visit South Africa later in 1960.

* * *

The South African Dictionary of National Biography, so badly needed but so difficult to get "on to the stocks", will, when it is finally tackled, owe a debt of gratitude to the compilers of the fifth and final volume of the Subject Catalogue of the Royal Commonwealth Society, which is now being prepared for publication. It will comprise the biographical volume originally planned by Mr. Evans Lewin, covering the Commonwealth and naturally including the Union of South Africa and adjacent territories.

Canada has its own way of dealing with this problem. In a well-printed Bulletin—the first of a series—the University of Toronto Press have announced the establishment of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, through the generous bequest of the late James Nicholson, for many years a business man of Toronto, under whose will the residuum of his estate was “donated” to the University of Toronto to assist in the founding of such a dictionary. Since this involves the income from an endowment of more than a million dollars, the future of the Dictionary and its maintenance “in perpetuity” is assured. Will a South African please copy?

THE REVISION OF MENDELSSOHN'S “SOUTH AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY”

Sidney Mendelssohn's *South African Bibliography*, published in two volumes in 1910, attempted to record the known literature about South Africa, of all periods and in all languages. The items recorded were either in Mendelssohn's own library, later given to the Union Parliament, or in other libraries public and private, or had been traced through booksellers' catalogues and other sources. It remains a basic and indispensable work, despite its admitted limitations.

Since 1909 (when its latest entries were included) there has been a vast accretion of material published in and about South Africa, while it has been estimated that Mendelssohn himself (and his collaborators) omitted at least 5,000 items then available in other libraries, including many mission imprints and Cape ephemera in the Grey and other collections of the S.A. Library in Cape Town alone.

Mendelssohn left a small endowment to supplement his own Library, and typescript lists of additional material up to 1917—when he died—are housed in the Mendelssohn Library itself and in the British Museum, although they have not yet been published. In addition, the whole Collection and additions made since 1910, together with material in the Jardine and Parliamentary Collections, are recorded on cards in the Mendelssohn Library. But apart from these basic records, there are unique items in many other public and private libraries in the Union, notably in the South African Public Library and its various collections, in the Gubbins, Strange and Oppenheimer collections in Johannesburg, the Killie Campbell and Don collections at Durban, the Cory Library at Grahamstown, the Public Libraries at Kimberley, Port Elizabeth and Pietermaritzburg, the Africana Collections at the Universities of the O.F.S. and Stellenbosch, at the University of Pretoria and the State Library there; and in private collections such as Mr. Gordon-Brown's and Mr. Wagener's in Cape Town.

Th
Librar
Africa
publis
Librar
and th
are ot
succee
in bo
are in
A
not on
of wo
Mend

Se
the pa
1.—19
Th
“to e
then
Jardin
been
the L
gests
a vie
one j
that
of th
to un
volve
5 to
It
under
be ap
with
2. 19
In
Bibli
ment

There is no complete printed record of all these items. From 1938 the Library of Parliament published *Annual lists of Africana received*; the *South African Catalogue of Books* attempted, though imperfectly, to record works published from 1900-1950 (4th complete edition, 1950, 2 v.). The Copyright Libraries have also issued lists of accessions: the State Library since 1933, and the South African Library, in its *Quarterly Bulletin*, since 1946. There are other partial lists and bibliographies, but none are complete, nor do they succeed in filling the many gaps in *Mendelssohn* itself. It is common to see in booksellers' catalogues works described as "Not in Mendelssohn" which are in effect to be found in other libraries in South Africa.

A complete revision of *Mendelssohn* would therefore have to take account not only of the omissions in the original work, but also the many thousands of works that have been published since: it is estimated that the cards in the Mendelssohn Collection today represent something like 35,000-40,000 titles.

SCHEMES FOR SUPPLEMENTING "MENDELSSOHN"

Several schemes for supplementing *Mendelssohn* have been mooted in the past.

1.—1934-37

Thus in 1934, the Trustees of the S.A. Library appointed a Committee "to enquire into the feasibility of forming a catalogue of Africana". It was then pointed out that the catalogues of the Mendelssohn Library and the Jardine Collection, and of the Africana in the Parliamentary Library, had been brought "up to date on cards". "Thus the catalogue of Africana in the Library of Parliament is ready for the press, and your Committee suggests that the President of the Senate and the Speaker be approached with a view to incorporating the catalogue of Africana in the S.A. Library in one joint catalogue of the two institutions". It was optimistically estimated that "one expert cataloguer and one typiste working under the direction of the Librarians of Parliament and the S.A. Library should be sufficient to undertake the task", and that, exclusive of printing costs, the cost involved would be in the neighbourhood of £700 p.a. for a period of from 5 to 10 years.

It was subsequently decided that the project was too extensive to be undertaken by the Parliamentary Library, and that the Government should be approached for the necessary financial assistance. This was in 1937, but with the outbreak of World War II, nothing further was done in the matter.

2. 1953

In 1953 a London firm circulated a prospectus in which Mendelssohn's Bibliography was to be reprinted in photo-facsimile, together with supplementary entries based on the typescript supplements to 1919. This project

fell through, although in its place Messrs. Holland Press, in 1957, published 500 photolithographic copies of the original *South African Bibliography* at 18 guineas a-piece. While this made available to collectors additional copies of what had become a collector's rare item, it did nothing to solve the main problem of supplementing and bringing up to date the basic work.

3. 1954

In September 1954, a joint paper was read to the Bloemfontein Conference of the S.A. Library Association by two members of the Association's Bibliographical sub-committee, on "Some proposals for the development of national bibliographical services in South Africa". Two projects relevant to the present enquiry were outlined:

- (i) the compilation and publication of a *current* national bibliography; and
- (ii) the production of a revised *retrospective* bibliography which would in effect serve as a Supplement to *Mendelssohn*.

So far as the first project is concerned, trial pages of a current national bibliography reproduced by electric typewriter and photo-litho-offset were displayed at the Pretoria Conference of the S.A. Library Association by the present writer in 1957, and at the Cape Town Conference of 1958 the first number of the quarterly *Africana Nova* was circulated. Two numbers (only) were published in 1958, and four in 1959, and this current record of works published in and about South Africa and by South Africans, has now established itself as a standard guide.

Plans for the implementing of the second project were first adumbrated at the Bloemfontein Conference of 1954, and were described on pp. 87-88 of *South African Libraries* (22 (3), Jan. 1955). They were based on the compilation of a joint catalogue of *Africana* by photographic means, from which published supplements to Mendelssohn could be devised.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

No further practical steps were taken, however, until 1957, when Professor D. W. Krüger of Potchefstroom University approached the writer with a view to submitting a scheme to the National Council for Educational and Social Research for a partial revision of Mendelssohn, chiefly from the point of view of historical works. This scheme was subsequently broadened, and in July, 1959, the writer was invited by the National Council to put up more detailed proposals for their consideration. At this point fruitful consultations were held between the Librarian of Parliament, the Librarian of the University of Cape Town and his assistant-in-charge of Photographic Services, Dr. O. H. Spohr, and the Chief and Assistant Chief Librarians of the South African Library. Advantage was also taken of the presence in

Cape Town of Miss A. H. Smith, City Librarian-elect of Johannesburg, and the scheme worked out in co-operation with these librarians was finally forwarded to Pretoria.

Early in 1960 the Trustees of the South African Library were informed that the scheme had been approved in principle by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, and later, that an amount of £8,000 over a three-year period had been approved by the Treasury and would be made available to the Trustees on the understanding that the Chief Librarian would act as Supervisor of the project, with a small research staff and an Advisory Committee to be nominated by the Trustees. This Committee had its first meeting at the South African Library on 27 April 1960, its members being Mr. D. H. Varley (Chairman), Mr. R. F. M. Immelman (Librarian, University of Cape Town), Dr. P. M. Robbertse (Secretary, National Council for Educational and Social Research), Mr. A. M. Lewin Robinson (Assistant Chief Librarian, S.A. Library), Mr. T. Roos (Librarian of Parliament), the Hon. Mr. Justice L. van Winsen (Chairman, Board of Trustees, S.A. Library, *ex officio*) and Mr. F. J. Wagener (who is Vice-Chairman of the Friends of the S.A. Library).

SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

The method of work proposed is to make a photographic copy of the published *Mendelssohn*, to check this against the Africana Catalogues of the South African Library for the period (initially) up to 1925, and to photograph entries "not in Mendelssohn". These will be merged in a basic catalogue then to be checked against the catalogues in the Parliamentary Library. The same process will be followed, it is hoped, at the other main Africana libraries in the country, so that the search for "unique" items will be gradually narrowed down.

It will then be necessary to edit the new entries, a task requiring the attention of skilled and knowledgeable cataloguers. It is anticipated that the preparation of the basic catalogue of "not in Mendelssohn" entries up till 1925, and the necessary editing, will take the best part of the three years originally estimated for, but the time factor is one that can only be determined by experience. The method and manner of publication will be decided at a later stage.

Many practical problems arise: whether to limit the geographical scope of the bibliography to the political boundaries of the Union; whether to include pamphlets, newspapers, publications in the vernaculars; whether to annotate, and if so, to what extent; and many others too numerous to mention here. It has been tentatively decided to aim at including all traceable material omitted from the 1910 *Mendelssohn*, plus corrections to

material in *Mendelssohn* where the error is significant; and material published during the period 1909 to 1925. This date has been chosen partly because, in that year, Afrikaans became an official language of the Union and material in Afrikaans published thereafter is well recorded in works such as P. J. Nienaber's *Bibliografie*, and partly because other lists are available after that date. It is also felt that the compilers will have enough on their hands with material published up till then!

A CO-OPERATIVE UNDERTAKING

One of the most encouraging aspects of this undertaking, apart from the welcome interest shown by the Union Government, is the degree of co-operation already achieved between the authorities most concerned. Not only has the support of the President of the Senate and Mr. Speaker been obtained, but the University Librarian has promised the co-operation of his Photographic Services, and the Trustees of the S.A. Library have agreed to make accommodation and other facilities available for the project. It is not too much to expect that these good auguries will evoke a similar spirit of co-operation from the Africana authorities in other parts of the country.

Much interest has also been shown already by librarians, collectors, bibliographers and others overseas, and it is hoped to print progress reports from time to time in this *Quarterly Bulletin*.

D. H. VARLEY

THE SOURCES OF AFRICANA RESEARCH: HOW TO FIND AND USE THEM

The principles of Africana research are no different from those of any other historical research. The only real difference is in the sources, most of which can be classified as Africana. As a certain amount of confusion is still caused by this term 'Africana' it is necessary at the outset to define what we mean by it. I know of no better definition than that given by Mr. Varley in his inspiring little book *Adventures in Africana*. He says:

"When we speak of Africana, we mean to imply all those objects large and small, natural and man-made, that relate to the history of Africa, and of Southern Africa in particular, from Table Mountain—shall we say—to a piece of old Cape furniture, a Cape pamphlet, or a Bowler print. More specifically we think of Africana in terms of human settlement in the sub-continent but always in terms of history and the living past".¹

¹ D. H. Varley, *Adventures in Africana*, Cape Town, S.A. Library & University of Cape Town, 1949, p. 5.

As a practical illustration of this definition, I list below some of the subjects into which I have done research over a period of years.

1. The life of the artist—Thomas Bowler.
2. Individual pictures by Bowler, Baines, J. W. and other artists.
3. A house—Glebe Cottage, in Wynberg.
4. A letter written by Sir Andries Stockenstroom to John Fairbairn.
5. A ship and a song—The *Alabama*.
6. A grave at Saldanha Bay.
7. The Barry and Nephews banknote.
8. The early history of a suburb—Rondebosch.
9. Illustrated notepapers.
10. An old Cape Family.

These illustrate the diversity of subjects, and the scope of Africana research.

Moreover because, as Mr. Varley's definition points out, we think more specifically of Africana in terms of history and the living past, research into these varied subjects usually reveals the social history surrounding, and often embodied in, an object of Africana.

To the Africana collector who wants to know more about the book, or picture, or piece of silver, or furniture he has acquired, there is an enormous and absorbingly interesting field of social history to explore. I shall try to indicate in this article how to undertake this exploration.

THE SUBJECT MATTER OF HISTORY

Let me dwell for a moment however, on the fact that we think of Africana "always in terms of history". That great historian Prof. Lewis Namier has defined the subject matter of history as:

"human affairs, men in action, things which have happened, and how they happened; concrete events fixed in time and space, and their groundings in the thoughts and feelings of men—not things universal and generalised; events as complex and diversified as the men who wrought them, those rational beings whose knowledge is seldom sufficient, whose ideas are but distantly related to reality and who are never moved by reason alone".

The relevance and brilliance of this definition will immediately become apparent to the Africana collector who desires to know more about his piece, and who is not moved by the acquisitive instinct alone.

Look at a picture, you will see "men in action"; delve into the history of the subject of the picture, you will learn of "things which have happened", and will want to know "how they happened". You will be curious to probe into what Namier calls their "groundings in the thoughts and feelings of men".

Glance at an old book—you will want to know about the author: what motivated him? who was he? for whom was the book intended? how many owners has it had in the course of a century of life, and who were they? At that moment the student of Africana will be born, as distinct from the mere collector.

THE SIX GOLDEN RULES OF RESEARCH

To be a successful historical researcher, three qualities are required: an insatiable curiosity; dogged perseverance; and infinite resourcefulness.

The researcher into history is like a detective, but his task is the more difficult because it is usually concerned with the more remote past, and the witnesses are seldom living. If I were to give the six Golden Rules to guide an Africana researcher I would list them as follows:—

- (1) *However little your knowledge when you begin, do not be discouraged by the pundits.*

When my wife and I embarked on the biography of Thomas Bowler,² several of our friends and Africana experts discouraged us, telling us that all that was known about Bowler was already known, and that no further information could ever be found. Despite this we continued and were able to compile enough information for a full-scale biography.

- (2) *Even if the subject has been covered by someone else, do not let this discourage you from going over the same ground again.*

Frequently I have found something which has been overlooked, or unknown by a previous zealous and knowledgeable researcher. It is worthwhile "exploring every avenue"; omit nothing in your research. Often it seems improbable that a source can yield any useful information but it nevertheless does. A good example of this occurred when we were writing our book *Here comes the Alabama*. In the foreword to a book of adventurous fiction written for small boys in the beginning of this century by Dr. Gordon Stables, we discovered a valuable piece of information, although at first sight we were inclined to ignore this book.

- (3) *Never accept verbal evidence without checking. People's memories are notoriously unreliable especially when they get old.*

We once met a collector, for instance, who told us very categorically that a Bowler picture was given to her mother by the artist. On investigation we found that her mother had been born two years after Bowler's death.

- (4) *Written evidence both in primary and secondary sources should be checked.*

An excellent example of this is provided in R. W. Murray's book *South*

² Edna & Frank Bradlow, *Thomas Bowler of the Cape of Good Hope*, Cape Town, Balkema, 1955.

*African Reminiscences*³ which must rank as a primary source. Murray, who was editor of the *Argus*, and who was a trained observer, describes the arrival of the *Alabama* and quotes the Governor of the Cape at the time as being Sir George Grey when it was in fact Sir Philip Wodehouse. This is also an example of the fallibility of human memory because Murray wrote the book 31 years later than the incident.

- (5) *Maintain a good filing system for each subject with adequate cross-referencing.*

Our usual practice is to put each item on a separate loose leaf, or alternatively a card, and to cross-reference continually. Cards are not entirely satisfactory because they are not large enough for copying large extracts, and foolscap sheets and a looseleaf binder are more practical.

- (6) *If you are doing a biography go everywhere where your subject has been.*

When we did the Bowler biography we were unable to visit his English birthplace at the time we wrote, or indeed many of the South African scenes of his painting. When we visited Aylesbury and Hartwell recently however, we confirmed something we had only suspected before, viz. that Bowler saw through the eyes of an English water-colourist, and that the misty blue pink tones of his paintings are English and do not bear the stamp of the hot African sun. We also became more conscious of the fact that his love of trees derived from the lovely Buckinghamshire country in which he lived.

PRIMARY SOURCES

It is necessary to explain briefly what is meant by primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the original contemporary records:

- (a) the accounts in contemporary newspapers, journals and magazines; probably the most interesting and important primary sources.
- (b) the diaries and family papers, most of which are to be found in possession of descendants or in the libraries, archives and museums.
- (c) the letters written by people at the time.
- (d) baptismal registers of Churches.
- (e) files in deeds offices, government and municipal.
- (f) minutes of meetings of clubs, churches and companies.
- (g) municipal records.
- (h) pictures, which are dealt with separately later in this paper.
- (i) collections of photographs.

PICTURES AND PICTURE RESEARCH

A source which requires separate treatment is Africana pictures. Very often an incident is recorded only in a picture, or even if it is recorded else-

³ R. W. Murray, *South African reminiscences*, Cape Town, Juta, 1894.

where, a much better reconstruction can be made from a picture than from the written records. Providing one has a certain background of historical knowledge it is possible to learn a good deal from a picture. For example a picture of the 42nd Regiment landing in Durban in 1845, which is now in the Old House Museum in Durban, gave us the clue which enabled us to find the actual date when Bowler visited Natal for the first time.

Flags, soldiers' uniforms, costumes, ships and buildings will provide much information about dates, people and events.

For actual research into pictures themselves I suggest reading Chapter 14 in Mr. A. Gordon-Brown's *Pictorial Art in South Africa*⁴ in which the author deals at some length with one picture "Andries Pretorius and the emissaries of Dingaan". This is an exemplary piece of research which should guide and stimulate any aspirant researcher.

Mr. Gordon-Brown suggests that in trying to know more about his pictures, a collector should do research into the following:

- (1) if an original—the medium; if a print—the process;
- (2) the artist with some details about him;
- (3) the date;
- (4) the subject with as much detail as possible;
- (5) the circumstances under which the picture was made;
- (6) the provenance, or who were its previous owners.

NEWSPAPERS

Where are the primary sources to be found? The most important primary source is, as I have said, the contemporary newspapers, and the best set of contemporary newspapers and Africana books in South Africa is undoubtedly to be found in the various collections of the South African Library.

When using these contemporary newspapers it is as well to keep constantly in mind the object of your research and not to let your attention stray to other subjects—a somewhat difficult task on occasion. For example when we worked on the biography of Bowler, we were working on a period when there were a number of interesting things happening in the world, such as the American Civil War; the unification of Italy; Livingstone's explorations of the Zambesi, and the numerous frontier wars at the Cape. These diverting influences made it very difficult to concentrate solely on the life of Thomas Bowler.

It is important to ascertain, and use, all the daily papers and journals published in the period you are covering. In a year like 1863, to take a year at random, there were as many as six newspapers at the Cape—three English and three Dutch—and although there was often a great deal of overlapping,

⁴ A. Gordon-Brown, *Pictorial art in South Africa to 1875*, London, Sawyer, 1952.

I could not afford to ignore any one of the six, because often a small piece of information will be found in one paper only, perhaps in the guise of a letter to the editor, or even an advertisement.

FAMILY LETTERS AND DIARIES

Family letters and diaries are also an excellent source, and not only those of the people concerned, but even those of complete strangers. In doing the *Alabama* research, we tried to look up all the contemporary letters and diaries we could find, because we felt that such an exciting incident would be certain to be mentioned in any current writings, and we were fortunate enough to find references in the letters of Sir Thomas Maclear in the Cape Archives and in the diaries of Mr. E. B. Rose in the S.A. Library.

To ascertain the whereabouts of these letters and diaries, the best method is to make contact with the descendants of the people who were concerned. These interviews with descendants are valuable as 'leads' to further sources—providing the descendants can be traced—but must be treated with great caution, as I have said.

An invaluable method of tracing such descendants is to write to the newspapers to ask readers for any information bearing on your subject, however unimportant or apparently trivial. This method brought rich rewards in the case of our research on the *Alabama*, Thomas Bowler and Frederick l'Ons.

A useful book to consult for family papers is Una Long's *Index to authors of unofficial privately owned manuscripts relating to the history of South Africa, 1812-1820* (London, Lund Humphries, 1947).

Many of these family letters and diaries are to be found in the various State Archives and especially in the Cape Archives. In using the Archives it is always useful to look up your references under all possible subject-headings. For instance when we were doing the *Alabama* research and we wanted to look up Penguin Island in Angra Pequena Bay (now called Lüderitzbucht) we could find no reference to it until we looked under Guano Islands.

The collection of negatives made by the late Arthur Elliott is housed in the Cape Archives. These negatives are an invaluable source of reference. Unfortunately not all have yet been identified, but there are several descriptive catalogues of various exhibitions held by Elliott which may be used as references.

The four main catalogues are:

- (a) *The Story of South Africa in 800 pictures*. (Theal) 1913.
- (b) *Old Cape Colony*, 1926.
- (c) *South Africa through the centuries* (Morrison), 1930.
- (d) *The Cape quaint and beautiful* (V. de Kock), 1938.

The Africana Museum in Johannesburg also has a complete set of copies of the photographs.

It took Elliott very many years to compile this collection, and although the descriptive catalogues sometimes contain inaccuracies, they do have a surprising amount of information as the following example will show. I was doing research on a picture by 'J.W.' of Glebe Cottage, Wynberg and wanted to know the inscription on a signboard shown in the picture. On referring to the Elliott collection I found a photograph of a picture by Bowler of Glebe Cottage. In this picture by Bowler was the full wording of the signboard.

OVERSEAS RESEARCH

There is very little doubt that some of the richest sources of our Africana are overseas. Probably the various Archives and Museums in Holland are wealthiest in this respect. After Holland, the United Kingdom is undoubtedly the richest of the overseas sources. The Bowler biography would never have been written if we had not found his letters in the County Archives in Aylesbury, Bucks. We had written to these Archives for information on Bowler, but the Archivist could find no records of him or his family. Some months later, the Archives came into possession of some documents from the Lee family, who were the Lords of the Manor at Hartwell near Aylesbury, and the archivist remembering our enquiry, immediately wrote to us. Incidentally, while we were in England recently the Archivist in Aylesbury—Mr. Davis—showed us some most interesting letters written from South Africa by settlers from Buckinghamshire. These letters shed an interesting light on the life of an English settler at the Cape in the mid-nineteenth century.

This illustrates the wealth of unexplored material overseas.

A further example is the Anne Barnard drawings Prof. Bax found recently in Holland. Even in the U.S.A. the Library of Congress and the Navy Department in Washington provided us with information about the *Alabama* which would have been otherwise unobtainable—information and photographs relating to the Cape. The Navy Department in Washington possesses, for instance, the only extant copy of a photograph of Capt. Semmes on the *Alabama* at Cape Town. This picture was taken by a photographer Green, and advertised for sale in the *Argus*, but there do not appear to be any copies in South Africa.

Naturally this overseas research requires correspondence, and assistance. In England we obtained from the British Museum, a list of 'literary searchers', who are skilled in this type of work. They usually charge on an hourly basis, which unfortunately can be very expensive, and puts a limit to the amount of research you can ask them to do. We have also found the research coupons

of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* invaluable and much cheaper, but here again the supply of these coupons is not inexhaustible.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Turning now to secondary sources, we find that these are books, magazines and newspaper articles written later than the event. They derive their information usually from the primary sources. Very often however they do not acknowledge their sources and it is difficult to check up on some piece of information which must therefore be accepted with reserve.

The secondary sources are however, extremely important in that by using them, one frequently finds some primary source that you have omitted, or an interpretation of an event which had not occurred to you. Secondary sources should never be used entirely on their own and although the old joke that "if you copy from one book, it is plagiarism, but if you copy from twenty books, it is research" may be a little threadbare, it is nevertheless perilously near the truth that research from only secondary sources is almost a form of plagiarism.

The secondary sources are usually to be found in library catalogues. With the help of the assistants at the various libraries it is possible, very often, to find magazine articles bearing on your subject, as well as a list of books.

Newspapers like the *Cape Times*, *Argus* and *Die Burger* also maintain libraries for their own use, which often yield unexpected information in the way of letters and articles, if one can obtain permission to use them.

THE AFRICANA MUSEUM AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

The Africana Museum in Johannesburg is one of the greatest repositories of our Africana treasures, and is particularly rich in pictorial items. It is also without doubt the best possible source of information on period costumes, maps, and South African military history. It is fortunate in possessing an extremely courteous and knowledgeable staff, who go out of their way to assist researchers. Its journal *Africana notes and news*, like the *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library* increases in value year by year as indefatigable researchers contribute the results of their research.

In Durban there is the wonderful collection of Miss Killie Campbell, which has now been presented to the City of Durban. Here again researchers will always find willing assistance, as they will at the Old House Museum also in Durban, which is rich in Natal pictorial history.

Private collections often contain information not obtainable elsewhere, but the assistance of the collector should be regarded as a privilege and researchers must be discreet about intruding on the collector's privacy.

THE TOOLS OF THE TRADE

I must make reference to what my wife and I call the 'tools of the trade' and which we make a priority in our library at home. Books like Mendelssohn's *South African Bibliography*; the standard histories, Cory, Theal, de Kiewiet, Walker, and the eighth volume of the *Cambridge History of the British Empire*; Gordon-Brown's *Pictorial Art in South Africa to 1875*; Trotter, Fairbridge, de Bosdari, and Pearse on old Cape houses; Leibbrandt's *Précis of the Cape Archives*; Graham Botha's *French Huguenots the various Cape Almanacs*; de Villiers' *Geslacht Register der Oude Kaapsche Familien*, *Africana notes and news*, the *Quarterly Bulletin of the S.A. Library*, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.⁵

Various Blue Books and Government Gazettes are important and although the great Thomas Carlyle said "the thing I want to see is not Red Book lists and Court Calendars and Parliamentary Registers, but the life of Man—of what men did, thought and suffered—how men lived and had their being", nevertheless a student of *Africana* must learn that these Red-Book lists, and Court Calendars and Parliamentary Registers, Blue Books and Gazettes are not to be despised, but are in fact the essential arrows which point the way to the real sources which will tell you about the life of man.

TIME SPENT IN RESEARCH

Many, many hours are spent in research which is unrewarding. Perusal of 500 newspapers and copious copying of references may yield one line of print. In a recent issue of *Books and Bookmen*, Pope-Hennessy remarks that it took him 2½ years to do the research for his volume on *Queen Mary* and six months to do the writing. Our experience is very similar. We went through 6,000 newspapers in doing the Bowler research, newspapers in which the print is fine, and I am in full agreement with Pope-Hennessy when he quotes Harold Nicolson as saying: "research is like an iceberg—two-thirds of the work is never seen".

⁵ S. Mendelssohn, *South African bibliography*, 2 v. Kegan Paul, 1910 (reprinted, 1957); Sir G. E. Cory, *The rise of South Africa*, 5 v. Longmans, 1910-30; G. M. Theal, *History of South Africa*, 3rd series, 11 v. Sonnenschein, 1907-19; C. W. de Kiewiet, *History of South Africa, social and economic*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1941; E. A. Walker, *History of Southern Africa*, 3rd ed., Longmans, 1957; *Cambridge history of the British Empire*, v. 8: *South Africa*, Cambridge U.P., 1936; A. F. Trotter, *Old colonial houses of the Cape*, Batsford, 1900; D. Fairbridge, *Historic houses of South Africa*, Oxford U.P., 1922; C. de Bosdari, *Cape Dutch houses and farms*, Cape Town, Balkema, 1953; G. E. Pearse, *Eighteenth century architecture in South Africa*, Batsford, (1953) 1957; H. C. V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, Cape Town, 1898-1905; C. Graham Botha, *The French refugees at the Cape*, Cape Town, Cape Times, 1919; C. C. de Villiers, *Geslacht-register der oude Kaapsche familien*, 3 v. Cape Town, van de Sandt de Villiers, 1893-4.

RESEARCH LEADS TO RESEARCH

The bye-paths of research are never ending. Very often research into one subject will lead into research into another. I was doing research, on one occasion, into illustrated notepapers, and never dreamed it would lead me to the subject of slave emancipation. The notepaper which aroused my interest in the subject, was in turn found in the Archives in Aylesbury during the research on Bowler.

This illustrated notepaper is one of my favourite pieces of Africana, because it illustrates very well Namier's definition of the "things which have happened, how they happened, and their groundings in the thoughts and feelings of men". The illustration on the notepaper in question was the Symes' picture of the Anti-Convict meeting; the "thing that happened" with "the men in action". Below the illustration was a letter written by Sir Thomas Maclear telling how deep were the feelings at the time; the "groundings of the happenings in the thoughts and feelings of men".

LIBRARIES

Libraries are probably the places where a researcher spends most time. There are four good libraries in Cape Town:

(1) *The University of Cape Town Library*. This Library not only has an excellent photographic section which is capable of any kind of reproduction, but also has numerous theses and original manuscripts.

(2) *The Parliamentary Library*—which houses the Mendelssohn collection and has a wonderful collection of pictures and prints.

(3) *The South African Library*—with its various collections and superb Africana, and collections of old newspapers.

(4) *The City Library*—which is primarily a lending library but which also has reference books.

It is important to know how to use a library. Proper use must be made of the various catalogues.

For copying extracts from primary and secondary sources, mechanical devices are a great help. Both for local libraries and overseas research, the micro-film and photostatic processes can save your eyes and speed up your work. On occasion when extracts from a newspaper or a book are too lengthy to copy, it saves a great deal of time to have these extracts micro-filmed or photostatted, and where the information is to come from overseas, it is especially valuable to use this method.

Librarians are important to all researchers—they are the most knowledgeable and helpful body of men and women I have ever met. Perhaps being guardians of the great storehouses of our knowledge and our cultural past, they take their high calling with more devotion than most people and are

keen to create more knowledge to go into their storehouses. The lacunae seem to offer a challenge to them and perhaps they want to help researchers to fill them.

The staff of the South African Library, are particularly knowledgeable and anxious to assist, and without their help many a would-be researcher would not be able to commence his or her career.

RESOURCEFULNESS AND LUCK

Resourcefulness is the greatest asset an Africana researcher can possess. However it only comes with experience, because often when one appears to have come to a closed door there may be an open one round a hidden corner; if you are aware that there are such hidden corners. A small example from our experience illustrates this well. When we were doing the research on Thomas Bowler, we wanted to know how many children he had by each marriage. As no births and deaths register was kept in those days, we seemed to have come to an end of the track after perusing the equivalent of the 'hatched, matched and dispatched' column in the local papers. However, on giving it consideration, we thought it likely that as Bowler lived in Wale Street, he had had his children baptised in St. George's Cathedral. The baptismal registers were made available to us by the church authorities and after wading through them we managed to fill the gaps. While we were searching these baptismal registers, we also had a phenomenal piece of luck, and luck is an element I must not omit. It is, I must stress, no substitute for initiative and hard work, but is more often the reward. While searching for particulars of Bowler's children, I came—miraculously—across an entry for Bowler's own baptism giving the date of his birth; a previously unknown and unattainable piece of knowledge. Such fortuitous pieces of information are known to most diligent searchers, but to be lucky, you must be hard-working.

Since Africana research is the study of social history it follows that the more Africana research you do, the greater will be your field of general knowledge, and the more interest and pleasure you will have in life. To learn about books, and collect them, you must have at least an elementary knowledge of bibliography, and will probably contract as I did, a bad dose of that incurable disease "bibliomania".

To learn about prints, an elementary knowledge of the graphic arts and processes is indispensable, so that you can appreciate the difference between etchings, engravings and lithographs. All pictures require at least some knowledge of art, its forms, mediums, and history.

And above all, Africana research requires some wider knowledge of history which you cannot fail to acquire in your efforts. If I may borrow and change Bacon's phrase: "Africana research maketh a full man".

In conclusion I would briefly say—decide what you are looking for and do not be diverted. Then you will find it. In the words of the Roman poet Terence: "*Nil tam difficile est quin quaerendo investigari posset*" (Nothing is so difficult that it may not be found out by research).

FRANK R. BRADLOW

HOLLANDSE MATROOSLIEDERE OP DIE KAAPVAART IN DIE 17e EN 18e EEU*

II

Afskeid van die seelui van hul nooiens

Die hartseer van menige seeman wat by sy vertrek hom moes losskeur van die nooiens, hulle vaarwel moes toeroep en sy verlange uitdruk dat hulle hom op die lang seereis kon vergesel, spreek uit „Een nieuw Lied, tot Lof van een Oost-Indie-vaarder, die de Meisjes verzoekt om met hem te vaaren” (1713):¹⁴

„Wie wil der mee na Oost Indie varen
Als een held der helden en door de Baren . . .
Haast komen wij aan de Caap de goe hoope
Daar gaat men dan verversing koopen.
't Is daar zo abundant
Mooy meisje zijd konstand.
Van daar gaan wy weer zee in loopen.”

'n Ander voorbeeld uit 1767 van 'n matroosliedjie tot lof van die nooiens weerkants die bly-weemoedige gemoedstemming van die vertrekkendes:

„Zang aan Cupido, Gezongen door een Verliefde
Oostindies-Vaarder op Zee”¹⁵

„Blaes de Zyle
Blaes de Zyle
Vol met Wind;
Dat ik Phielis mag gezwind
In mijn Vaderland aanschouwen!
Dan zal Kloris
Dan zal Kloris
Dan zal Kloris Bruyloft houwen.

Cupidootje
Cupidootje
Hoord myn Bee:

* Vervolg van die *Kwartaalblad*, 14 (3), 81-86, Maart 1960.

¹⁴ Scheurleer. *Mannen*, dl. III, p. 87.

¹⁵ Scheurleer. *Varen*, op. cit. dl. III, p. 337.

Voert my door de Woeste Zee:
 Als op vleugels van de Winden
 Bij mijn Phielis
 Bij mijn Phielis
 Bij mijn Waerde Ziels-beminden."

Nog 'n soortgelyke lied uit 1784 heet „Oost-Indische Venus Lied”¹⁶ en sluit o.a. die volgende in:

„Aan de Caap hoord en wilt verstaan,
 Daar de meisjes dagelyks verkeeren
 Al in het huys de blaauwe haan,¹⁷
 Daar wyze dagelyks converzeeren."

'n Gediggie weer wat gebaseer is op 'n matroosliedjie, toon duidelik sy oorsprong:¹⁸

„Cupidootje, cupidootje,
 Dartel wigt;
 Treft myne Petronella met u schigt.
 Aardig diefje, minnegoodje,
 Cupidootje, cupidootje,
 Spant u boog en lost een schigt."

Dan weer tref ons 'n nuwe seemanslied aan, wat 'n baie oue uit daardie dae tot grondslag het:¹⁹

„Ik had Othillia teer bemind
 Met roode lipjes soos robijn,
 En lokjes haar kastanje-bruin—
 Daar is g'n schoonder in heel 't land.
 Niet te kort of niet te lang
 Figelant²⁰ is zij van gang . . .
 Maar weg moest ik van dien zonnenkind,
 Bij lang en bitter afscheid
 Heb 'k haar adieu gezeid—
 Dien zoeten engel, met tranen vol van mengel,
 Mij gaf zij toen te pand
 Op trouw haar rechterhand.
 Ik kuste Othillia en trok van kant . . .
 Want Venus faalt en Bacchus troost

¹⁶ Scheurleer. *Mannen*, op. cit. dl. III, p. 238.

¹⁷ 'n Kroeg in Kaapstad.

¹⁸ Grobbelaar. op. cit. p. 72.

¹⁹ *ibid.* p. 75.

²⁰ Swierig.

Een frisschen roemer wijn, en proost!
Morgen varen wij—varen naar 't Oost."

Hoewel die seeman dus bly is om hom weer op 'n lang seereis te begewe,
gaan dit ewewel gepaard met heimwee oor die agterblywende nooientjies²¹

„O Lieve meisjes! weent so niet!
Laat u geen afscheid deeren:
Hoopt dat gy ééns ons wederziet,
Als eerste banjer heeren."

Die Seereis

Stap vir stap maak ons die reis en wedervarings van die vertrekkende
seelui mee. Uit die staanspoor „By het onder zeil gaan" lui dit:²²

„Nu ligt men 't anker,
En maakt de zeilen reë;
By 't gunstig windje
Gaan wy in zee".²³

Bly is hulle om nie langer op land ingehok en aan bande gelê te word nie:

„Wat vreugd vertoont zich op 't gelaat,
Zo van Matroos als van Soldaat,
Wyl elk zyn wenschen ziet voldaan,
Door haast op reis te gaan".²⁴

Daarna volg die eerste skof van hul reis, aan die end waarvan die Kaap vir
hulle as van verre toelag:

„Wy worden naar het oord gebragt,
Waar ons de Goede Hoop verwacht,
Die, aan haar' aangenaamen wal,
Ons goed ontvangen zal".²⁵

Intussen word die skeepslewe as nie te aanloklik voorgestel nie²⁶:

„Het scheepsleven baar wel geen verdriet—
Maar 'k raad een man,
Die anders kan,
't Onnodig leven niet.
Men is aan land zyn eignen Heer;
Maar niet ter zee—daar keer op keer,
't Matroosje word getouwt als leer."

²¹ *Matroozen-zang*, op. cit. p. 5.

²² *Matroozen-zang*, op. cit. p. 6.

²³ *ibid.* p. 6.

²⁴ *ibid.* p. 7.

²⁵ *ibid.* p. 7.

²⁶ *Grobelaar*, op. cit. p. 11.

In dieselfde trant is die volgende bede van die ervare seeman, wat maar alte duidelik die groot gevare besef waaraan die mens op see blootgestel is. Nood het hom al baie kere sy toevlug tot gebed laat neem:²⁷

„Bewaar dog Heer ons schip geprezen,
Voor eenig ongeluk mits dezen:
Voor vuur, voor storm, voor watersnood,
En voor den boozen vyand snood.
Heer helpt ons in behouden haven
Daar wij bevrijd zijn voor angst en slaven
En daar wij danken uwen Naam—
Kwartier her uit, kom aan 't roer staan”.

In 'n ou Hollandse liedjie in dieselfde trant, heet dit:²⁸

„Een schutsengel zweeft er om elke mast,
Die op het leven van Janmaat past.”

Gedurende die reis word daar ook dikwels gesing om verveling teen te werk en o.a. hoor ons die liedere „By eenen schoonen Morgen op Zee”²⁹ en „By eenen helderen Avond op Zee”³⁰, wat veral klem lê op die lewensbelangrikheid vir 'n seilskip van gunstige wind:

„Maar der winden zagt geruisch
Streelt ons oor, by 't zeegebruisch”³¹

Die gees waarin die reisiger destyds die onheile van die seereis tegemoetgegaan het, kom duidelik uit in die volgende reëls deur Aernout van Overbeke (1632-74), wat in 1668 na Batawië gevaar het en toe in 1672, aangesien hy die hoogste amptenaar aan boord was, as bevelhebber van die retoervloot moes optree, nl.:

„Ach Godt! bewaer ons dan voor Noot,
'k Ben maer een hand-breedt van de Doodt;
Eén plank die tusschen beyden leyt:
Maeckt maer alleen het onderscheyt
Dat ik niet mede werd' getelt
Bij die de doot heeft neergevelt”.³²

Dat die seeman wel deeglik besef het watter groot ontberings vir hom voor die dag gelê het, spreek uit 'n vers wat bevat is in „Een nieuw Matroos-liedeken” van 1639:³³

²⁷ *ibid.* p. 21.

²⁸ *ibid.* p. 23.

²⁹ Matroozen-zang, op. cit. pp. 9-11.

³⁰ *ibid.* pp. 12-14.

³¹ *ibid.* p. 10.

³² Conradie. *Hollandse skrywers uit Suid-Afrika*. Pretoria, De Bussy, 1934. pp. 19, 21-25.

³³ Scheurleer. *Varen*, op. cit. dl. 1, p. 319.

„Wat lijdt den Zeeman al verdriet,
 Bij nachten en bij dagh,
 Als hy de doot voor oogen siet
 En niet ontvluchten magh.”

Dit gaan voort om die oorsprong van hierdie lied nader te bepaal:

„Doe men dit Nieuw Liedt eerstmael vant,
 Voeren wy over Zee,
 Van Oost-Indien na 't Vaderlandt.”

Op die wedervarings van die oortog word ook weer gesinspeel in „Matrozen Lied” van omstreeks 1667:³⁴

„Wel op als Helden die varen mee,
 Het sal hem gelden nu op de Zee,
 Ons zeyltjens zwellen, couragie nouw,
 't Sa bootsgesellen u Kabeltouw
 Met 't Ancker op windt,
 De koelte begint,
 Adieu mijn Vaderlandt bemint.

Na Inje verheven, ach! wat een vreugt
 Is 't in ons leven voor onse Jeught,
 't Sa kloecke basen houdt u constant,
 Wilt lustigh blasen in 't warme Landt.”

Die Suiderkruis

Die lang seereis was dodelik vervelig en eentonig. Wekelank was daar niks behalwe die oneindige see, die woelige branders en die wye leë gesigseinder om te aanskou nie. Ons kan ons voorstel hoe reisigers wat niks te doen en min beweegruimte aan boord van die klein skepies gehad het nie, vir hul gruwelik verveel het. Een van die weinige besienswaardighede, en 'n ware mylpaal op die reis, was die eerste aanblik van die Suiderkruis wat bewys het dat die seereis vorder. Oor hierdie onderwerp het Pieter de Neyn (geb. 1643-?) hom op 18 Desember 1671 uitgespreek in sy gedig „Gedachten op het gesichte van het Zuider-Kruis”

„Een gesternte aan den Hemel, dat alleen besuiden
 De Linie AEquinoctiaal kan gesien werden.”

Hy was 'n Kompanjiesamptenaar aan die Kaap (nl. fiskaal van Februarie 1672-Oktob 1674 onder goewerneur Isbrand Goske), wat digterlike neigings geopenbaar het, want van hom het o.a. 'n bundel in Amsterdam in 1681 verskyn³⁵ *Vroolijke Uuren bestaande uit verscheide soorten van Mengel-digten*

³⁴ *ibid.* dl. II, p. 322.

³⁵ Van hom het ook verskyn *Lusthof der Huwelijken*, in 2 uitgawes van 1681 en 1697.

waarin bostaande gedig voorkom. Op tipies rederykersmanier word gesinspeel op die betekenis van die woord *kruis*:

„Ik dacht mijn Kruis dat was ten ende
So dra ik mij naar 't Oosten wende;
Maar vind waar dat ick vaar of ga,
Het een Kruis volgt het ander na. . .
Den Hemel quam 't my selver wijsen,
So dra zijn sterren quamen rijsen,
En wees, als met de vinger aan
Dat onder 't Kruis wij altijd staan”.³⁶

Sang by die Werk

Verandering van die wagte aan boord het natuurlik ook die verbygaan van tyd aangedui en afwisseling verskaf. Dit kom duidelik uit in die volgende verse, waar die stuurman uit die want roep:³⁷

„Hoort manne hoort!
De een seg den ander het woord.
Van de Wacht al naar de kooi,³⁸
Om daar te rusten mooi.
Die de wacht niet heeft, die vertrek van hier:
Het is nu avond, Prins-kwartier!
Prins-kwartier heeft de eerste wacht.
God verleen ons eene goede wacht
Eene goede nacht en eene behouden reis
Lui uw klok en keer uw glas!”

Terwyl die graaf-Mauritz-kwartier die wag van die Prins van Oranje-kwartier³⁹ oorneem, sing twee matrose op bevel van die kwartiermeester die roersang:⁴⁰

„Hier zeilen wij met God verheven.
God wil ons de zonden vergeven,
God is ons troost, ons toeverlaat.
Kwart! kwart! te roer; een ander Kwartier
Te wake gaat, God verleen ons hier,
Geluk en behouden reis.”

Die seelui het hierop 'n parodie saamgestel:⁴¹

³⁶ Conradie, op. cit. p. 24.

³⁷ Grobbelaar, op. cit. p. 26.

³⁸ Hul slaapplek van 'n hangmat.

³⁹ Die wagte het euelank in die Hollandse vloot die benamings gedra.

⁴⁰ Grobbelaar, op. cit. p. 26.

⁴¹ *ibid.* p. 27.

„Niemand zal daar in de helle
Als de kok met zijn gezelle.”

Uit bostaande kry ons 'n helder beeld hoe belangrik die owerheid die rol van gesamentlike sang by die werk van die seelui beskou het, om hulle tot groter werklus aan te wakker en om verveling te probeer teengaan. Die matrooslied het dus 'n baie praktiese rol in die skeepslewe gespeel en is met alle mag deur die owerheid aangemoedig.

Die End van die Reis Nader

As die seelui gewaar word dat hulle nader aan hulle bestemming kom, oortref die blye vooruitsig „Op het eerst gezigt van de Kaap de Goede Hoop” alle ander sake, soos 'n mens maklik kan begryp, as in gedagte gehou word hoeveel lange weke, onder watter onplesierige omstandighede, mense op die baie klein skepies vasgehou moes lewe:

„O Vreugd! zien wy reeds, in 't verschiët,
De blyde Kaapsche stranden niet?
O Ja! men zing' een welkom lied?
O Ja! men zing' een welkom lied?
Wy zullen haast aan gindsche stranden,
Naar onzen wensch, gelukkig landen;
Weldra is onze togt volbragt,
Zo heilryk als men had verwacht.”⁴²

Hoe wonderlik is tog daardie eerste verruklike gewaarwording wanneer die toppe van die Kaapse berge vir hulle op die gesigseinder begin uitsteek:

„Wy zien, voor ons verlangend oog,
Hoe reeds de Piek zyn kruin omhoog
Byna verheft tot 's hemels boog.”⁴³

Wanneer hulle die eerste gesig op Tafelberg kry, gee die kwartiermeester onmiddellik die teken en daar klink uit honderde kele die lied wat Here Majores in hulle alles-beherende waaksaamheid ook vir hierdie geleentheid voorgeskryf het⁴⁴:

„O vreugd, zien wij reeds in 't verschiët
De blijde Kaapsche stranden niet?
O ja, men zingt een welkom lied.
O ja, men zingt een welkom lied.
Wij zullen haast aan gindsche stranden,
Naar onzen wensch gelukkig landen.
Weldra is onze tocht volbragt
Zoo heilrijk als men had verwacht!”

⁴² Matroozen-zang. op. cit. p. 15.

⁴³ *ibid.* p. 16.

⁴⁴ Grobbelaar. op. cit. p. 35.

Met diep verlange smag hulle na al die soorte snoeperye en goeie kos wat daar aan die Kaapse Strand vir hulle te wagte sal wees en waar „elk vind gewis zyn hartelust”.⁴⁵

„Een frissche roemer Kaapsche wyn
Zal hem, die geld heeft, smaaklyk zyn.
Zo proeft men reeds op d' eersten stond
De vruchten van de Kaapschen grond.”⁴⁶

Selfs Gen. Janssens en Kommissaris de Mist wat die Bataafse bewind (1803-1806) hier kom vestig het, word in 'n seemanslied geroem vir hul aandeel in die behoud van die Hollandse verversingspos:

„De Mist en Janssens gaan ons voor
Men volg getrouw het loflyk spoor,
Dat nooit hun beider oog verloor.
Laat ons hen duurzaam hulde zweeren,
Om 's Lands gevaaren af te weeren.”⁴⁷

Dan die laaste skof wat na Tafelbaai afgelê moet word en wat vir ongeduldige seelui as so uitgereek voorkom:

„Komt, mannen! houdt nu goeden moed:
Gy ziet de Kaap voor nood behoed;
En wy bereiken haar met spoed.”⁴⁸

Eindelik ten laaste breek die heerlike oomblik aan waarna almal vir so lank so vurig uitgesien het, die moment wanneer die anker dan werklik in Tafelbaai neergegooi word. Die seelui se gemoedstemming by hierdie aangrypende geleentheid getuig van diepe aandoening, wat gepaard gaan met bevrediging oor voldane werk en dankbaarheid vir 'n veilige oortog:

„Zyt welkom, O waarde vanden!
Nu we ons op Kaapsche reê bevinden! . . .
O Heilryk oord, met vreugd vernomen!
Zie Neerlands kroost weêr tot u komen:
't Plukt weêr, in uw gezonde lucht,
Van zynen vlyt gewenschte vrucht”.⁴⁹

In 'n seemanslied van 1769 „Op het Vaaren van de Oost-Indievaarders”⁵⁰, word nogmaals verwys na die blye aankoms aan die Suidpunt:

⁴⁵ Matroozen-zang. op. cit. p. 16.

⁴⁶ *ibid.* p. 15.

⁴⁷ *ibid.* p. 17.

⁴⁸ *ibid.* p. 16.

⁴⁹ *ibid.* pp. 18-19.

⁵⁰ Scheurleer. *Varen*, op. cit. dl. III, p. 349.

Aan d
Ein
die H
moet r
volle g

Spoe
koloni

Uit die
vaarde
„t Ma

⁵¹ C
⁵² N
⁵³ it

„Allon matroosjes Pakje maar voort . . .
 Zo dra als de Wind zal waayen . . .
 Dan zullen we ons Ankertje draayen . . .
 Zint Helena aan den Kaap,
 Daar wy slagten zo menigen Schaap,
 Tot vervarzing voor ons allen,
 Schaapen Vlees en Buffels mee,
 En daar toe voor ons welgevallen
 Brengt de Bood Vars Waater mee”.

Aan die Kaap

Eindelijk kan dan die uitbundige seelui aan wal stap en terwyl hulle in die Heerengracht waggel-waggel op bene probeer stap wat weer gewoon moet raak aan vaste bodem, weerklink 'n matrooslied om aan hul vreugdevolle gevoelens uiting te gee,⁵¹ terwyl hulle met hul werk die spot drywe:

„Is er een schoonder leven
 Te wezen een Matroos:
 Geen staat zoo hoog verheven
 Van Prins of Graaf altoos,
 Wie verveelden
 deze weelden?
 Eten, drinken als een Held,
 Weinig werken en veel geld.”

Spoedig weergalm hul gejubel nogeens, wanneer hul op die welvaart van die kolonie drink, terwyl hulle lafenis in sy verfrissende wyn seek:

„Nu eens het glaasjen vol geschonken,
 En op 's Lands welvaart leeg gedronken:
 Elk neem een' teug, en roep hier by:
 Vivat Bataafsche zeevaardy! . . .
 Nu, kameraads! moet vreugde blinken,
 Laat ons het Kaapsch geluk eens drinken!
 Komt, doen wy 't voor den tweeden keer;
 's Lands vryheid en der vreë ter eer’.”⁵²

Uit die lied spreek die vreugde van die bemannings van die Hollandse koopvaarders, dat Nederland weer in besit van die Kaap gekom het, sodat „'t Mag in uw baai weër veilig rusten”.⁵³

R. F. M. IMMELMAN

(Word vervolg)

⁵¹ Grobbelaar. op. cit. p. 142.

⁵² Matroozen-zang, op cit. pp. 18, 20

⁵³ ibid. p. 19.

THOMAS JOHN WISE AND HIS FORGERIES SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

Although from 1923 until my departure from London for Cape Town in 1929, I spent an afternoon almost every week with Wise, you must not expect from me any revelations of a *vie intime*, for Wise was not a man to wear his heart on his sleeve. But, despite his rudeness to many people, to myself he was always most amiable and courteous in his own natural, somewhat unpolished way, and looking back to those days before the clouds gathered about him, I can still recall with a certain pleasure those interesting afternoons passed in his library, can see again his charming and dignified wife, who always appeared when the maid brought in the tea-table, presided over it and then departed when we had finished. One cannot look back upon those pleasant days of the London of the twenties, see again the summer sunshine or even more agreeably the winter firelight playing upon the tea silver in the magnificent library, without a touch of nostalgia, intensified by the contrast it presents to the so over-crowded London of to-day.

Wise lived at 25 Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.3, a large and pleasant house overlooking Hampstead Heath; and as my flat in Lissenden Gardens, West Hill, Highgate, also overlooked another corner of the Heath, my weekly visits included a delightful walk across the common, coming and going, when the weather was fine.

I first called on Wise with an introduction from my friend Sir Edmund Gosse, Librarian to the House of Lords and the leading literary journalist critic of the day, whose weekly articles in the *Sunday Times* have not been bettered since. Nor, in those days was literature given the very minor place it now occupies in an English journalism dominated by sport, accidents and crime.

Although Gosse was a close friend of Wise, literature, or more particularly bibliography, must have been the chief bond between them. Not that Gosse was by any means a bibliographer in grain; far from it. Gosse like many writers was almost solely interested in bibliography as a practical necessity for his writings. Wise was strong where Gosse was uninterested rather than weak. As a collector and bibliographer Wise was particularly useful to Gosse in fields which Gosse in general found boring. Hence their friendship; for Gosse in regions outside Wise's horizon was not less useful to Wise.

I myself at this time was particularly interested in the Preraphaelites, many of whom both Gosse and Wise had known personally, while Wise had not only a large collection of their holograph letters (as well as of almost all possible English writers), he also knew where many other letters, some

former
possess
walks
particu
and I
upon m
them u
doubtl

Wis
with m
ordinar
dently
somew
they ca
down
sionally
evident
soon ju

Alth
tors, th
as Wis
pamph
covers
to find

To
bullying
perame
known
Head o
presenc
some b
When E
uncomp
almost
kind an

Whe
played

formerly in his own possession (like Lord Brotherton's large collection now possessed by the University of Leeds) were to be found. Thus my weekly walks across the Heath always culminated in a delightful chat about writers, particularly in Wise's reminiscences of the Pre-Raphaelites he had known, and I would return with borrowed books and MSS. and copies, bearing upon my own work. In all this Wise was extraordinarily generous, pressing them upon me and neither setting a time limit nor suggesting insurance; doubtless all were insured permanently by himself.

WISE'S MANNER AND APPEARANCE

Wise, in manner and appearance, unless my visual memory plays tricks with me, was a somewhat coarse man, thickset, not vulgar exactly, but ordinary, without much suggestion of refinement or education, though evidently intelligent. He provided an amusing contrast to the obsequious but somewhat precious lions of the First Edition Club and similar visitors when they came to Wise for favours. That he realized they often secretly looked down upon him socially, his caustic but brief comments upon them occasionally, after their departure, clearly showed. Wise was a very shrewd man, evidently sensitive beneath the somewhat bluff and rough surface, which I soon judged to be essentially defensive.

Although at that time a King in the realm of Bibliography and of Collectors, there was always a suggestion of the anomalous and the incongruous as Wise sat in his beautiful library, surrounded by the shelves of books, pamphlets and manuscripts, gleaming in their lovely morocco, gold-tooled covers made by Rivi re of Paris. He did not look the scholar one expected to find in occupation; one simply on first meeting, failed to place him.

To those he disliked, Wise could be a crude, bad-tempered and brutally bullying fellow. Only once did I glimpse this unattractive side of his temperament, and that was not at his house but in the study of another well-known bibliographer, and literary historian, my friend Dr. Ernest A. Baker, Head of the University College School of Librarianship in London. In my presence, Baker phoned Wise to request permission to call on him to see some book or MS., I forget which, and Wise curtly refused the request. When Baker continued to press his request, Wise yelled down the phone some uncomplimentary remarks about Baker, to which Baker, a kindly but almost hysterically quick-tempered man of indefatigable energy, replied in kind and with interest until Wise cut him off! As Dryden reminds us:

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

Whether it was because of Gosse's introduction or because I neither played up to him nor secretly looked down upon him, Wise always treated

me not only with unfailing courtesy, but also with extraordinary consideration, even after I left England. Not only did he continually write to me spontaneously about my work, sending me new information and copies of MSS. and much encouragement, even with entirely unsolicited promises of what he would do to make my work known upon publication. That he did not live to see; but long before, and before his fall, he would write to say how he had spoken of my work to some potentially useful person or other, who must certainly have forgotten all about it long before the work appeared. Even more generous was he in those years of my absence in South Africa; generous in time and in practical help in searching entirely on his own initiative through his vast accumulation of material for letters for me which had escaped his catalogue, and when in these years I sent a skilled assistant to continue the copying and the search, he most readily, and despite serious illness, gave her day after day for a long period—at least a year—the run of his study for her work, and when able, often assisted her, besides reporting to me how matters progressed. He was too, undoubtedly interested in the subject, an interest very obvious in his reminiscences of the Preraphaelites he had known, reminiscences fascinating though not always edifying, and from time to time he would jump up from his chair and take down from his shelves some illustrative holograph letter (some never to brave publication and now in secret archives of the British Museum) or it might be some rare offprint. For then no shadow fell upon us of the shape of things to come.

SOME BIOGRAPHICAL FACTS

But yielding to a personal temptation, I have lingered too long over these slight reminiscences. Let us now turn from personal retrospect to a brief outline of Wise's life.

He was born at Gravesend in 1859, the son of a commercial traveller turned tobacconist. At an early age he became a clerk in an essential oils firm in London. Despite little education and little superfluous cash, he early began to buy second-hand books, to note prices and re-sell as well as buy. Such was the simple and obscure beginning of the great library, later named by him The Ashley Library, honoured since his death with a special room in the British Museum.

Before he was thirty years old, Wise had become head clerk and cashier in his firm, and was spending his evenings and odd hours of leisure in obtaining bargains amongst the works of early 19th century authors, in tracing their still living relatives and friends, and in buying from them for a mere song, letters and rare copies of works which had not yet acquired the values they afterwards attained. Very quietly and privately too, he sold, particularly to rich American collectors, works which were or pretended to be "dupli-

cates" built books collect formed of the the nu books, works.

WH four y and po vision, were fe knowle ductio of the out the He wa MSS., nered, but wa

Wit ley Cat contain valuab of pros mic an 1922, H he was Oxford see his the Ash most e Club. I famous beckon remaine

Dur first wi five year

cates" or "unwanted items" in his own library. In this way he gradually built up a secret "rare book trade" from his home address, often offering books as a "friendly gesture". So, from the 1890's onward, his private book-collecting and book-selling flourished, profitably, and ultimately no doubt formed a considerable part of his fortune. Nor must we forget that most of the books he so disposed of were genuine. "Most" that is to say if we count the number of titles; but as he sold so many copies of each of the forged books, his sales in forgeries may have outnumbered his sales of genuine works. But on that I cannot speak with authority.

When the Browning Society was founded in 1881 and the Shelley Society four years later, Wise immediately became an important member of both, and persuaded each to sanction the printing, under his immediate supervision, of "replicas" of works by the poets in whose honour the societies were founded. This fact is important later, for in this way he gained much knowledge and experience of the technical side of printing and book production, and an ever closer acquaintance with the leading literary scholars of the day. His library gradually became famous amongst collectors throughout the world, and he himself an eminent authority in bibliographical matters. He was frequently consulted about the authenticity of doubtful books and MSS., and at times vehemently denounced forgeries, including, when cornered, his own—which not only doubtless appealed to his sense of humour, but was also a characteristically clever protective disguise.

With the publication of the eleven volumes of his privately printed Ashley Catalogue, in 1922 and onwards, an original production in bibliography, containing many extracts from unpublished documents, and still highly valuable both in itself and in its market price, Wise entered upon a period of prosperity as a celebrity in the book world, which brought with it academic and similar honours of which he was naturally proud. In that same year, 1922, he was made President of the Bibliographical Society; two years later he was made an Honorary Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1926 Oxford University made him an Honorary Master of Arts, and you may see his photograph as he stands proudly wearing gown and hood, in one of the Ashley Library volumes. A year later, he was elected a member of the most exclusive institution of book-collectors in the world—the Roxburgh Club. Excelling the high-minded but less fortunate Excelsior of Longfellow's famous poem, he had ascended where no further bibliographical heights beckoned to climb. Only the not improbable possibility of a knighthood remained!

During these years Wise's private life had known some vicissitudes; his first wife whom he had married in 1890 when he was 30 years old, left him five years later, and five years after that he married the charming and kindly

woman who died in 1939, two years after her husband's death, the most pitiable as certainly also the most innocent victim of her husband's disgrace,

So much for the purely human side of the picture.

THE FORGERIES

The next, the final stage in Wise's career reminds us of a favourite plot of the Victorian novelists, that of the successful man who at the climax of his career is suddenly and unexpectedly brought down to ruin, financial or social or both, by the surprising revelation of some disgraceful incident in his past, which he had long believed finally buried; as in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, for example, and Hardy's *Mayor of Casterbridge*. The critics who dismiss such plots as artificial, would find no confirmation in the life of Wise.

It must have been in 1934 that I first heard from an American book collector of rumours that Wise was a forger, rumours which at first I naturally dismissed with indignation and contempt.

Next, however, in that same year, there appeared a volume by two professional booksellers, John Carter and Graham Pollard, entitled *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth-Century Pamphlets*, an account in fact of their detection of some fifty forgeries of works by Wordsworth, Tennyson, Dickens, and a dozen or so others. Their aim was to bring Wise to book as the forger, during his life-time, a task demanding moral courage and discretion for fear of libel. Their very difficult aim they admirably achieved by clearly showing though without definitely stating, that all their varied evidence, in every case, pointed to Wise himself as the forger.

WISE'S METHOD OF FORGERY

The material they examined and the method they employed so fascinatingly and successfully will become clear as we proceed. But first Wise's original and unique method of forging must be considered. Previous forgers had merely faked imitations of existing, genuine works, with the inevitable drawback that their forgeries could always be compared with the originals, and as a perfect replica is almost impossible (indeed with modern scientific methods of detection absolutely impossible) such forgeries were never "safe".

But Wise knew better than that. His plan had the elemental simplicity of genius; he would invent a forgery which could not be tested with an original for there would be no original! His forgeries would be rare or unique first editions, privately printed by the author for himself and a friend or two, so privately and so rare that until Wise obtained a copy of the precious volume it was utterly unknown! A splendid plan! No comparative test with

an origi
first c
by the
fect an

But
concea
his for
emerge
to him
decept
to real
bility o

The
(i) Tre
articles
(ii) Inv
letters
false a
volume
that he

It v
subtle
becom
false e
probab
were i
that p
he did
do so
was hi
rare o
private
to spec

It is
graphic
had ne
from t
press o
which
bibliog
authen

an original to reveal the forgery, and, by displacing the hitherto accepted first edition, the acquisition of a first edition value, a value enhanced indeed by the uniqueness or rarity of the volume. Forgery made easy at last! Perfect and largely because perfectly simple!

But as with so many criminals, the intelligence that led Wise to cleverly concealed crime overleaped itself, and was finally his undoing. Had he left his forgeries alone in their original simplicity, whatever proofs of forgery emerged, as they must have done, they could not have been brought home to himself, definitely, as the forger. But hoping to mask deception by more deception, he invented and multiplied false "proofs" of authenticity, failing to realize that every false "proof" of authenticity was in fact a new possibility of discovery.

The means he employed in this way (to be examined later in detail) were: (i) Treating the forgeries as genuine in his bibliographies and biographical articles, thus giving them all the weight of his own reputation as authentic; (ii) Inventing false stories as to how he acquired his copies; (iii) selecting letters by authors from his own great collection so that they might give a false appearance of authenticity to the forgery, and pasting them in the volumes. And, as he thought, if ever discovery came, all this would prove that he too had been misled like the rest of the collecting world!

It was all wonderful, watertight, subtle, and very clever! But it was not subtle and clever enough, And as false evidence is multiplied, a new test becomes possible, that of consistency and of cumulative effect; so that as false evidence increases, so too, with almost mathematical precision, the probability of ultimate discovery. The letters he inserted in his forgeries were intended to counteract one of the weaknesses of his method, the fact that privately printed editions generally bear the author's autograph. That he did not forge the authors' autographs was probably due to inability to do so convincingly. Another weakness, due to his desire of financial gain, was his secret printing and sale of many copies of what pretended to be a rare or unique work, with the result in time that the inconsistent and for a privately printed volume most unusual multiplicity of copies became known to specialists.

It is not strange then, that long before the *Enquiry* burst upon the bibliographical and collecting world in 1934, the intervening years since the 1890's had not been without occasional suspicions and alarms. Here and there from time to time some interested person would voice doubts in the public press or in some specialist magazine, about a particular pamphlet or volume, which Wise would defend, or silently authenticate by including it in his next bibliographical production, sometimes with false stories to support its authenticity; or if driven in a corner at any time as the years passed, he would

declare himself to have been imposed upon like others. And after years passed, and suspicions inevitably accumulated, bibliophiles of the inner circles advanced from suspecting Wise's bibliographical ability, to suspecting that he was no other than the forger himself.

(To be concluded)

OSWALD DOUGHTY

Supple

NEW I

C.S.I.R.
sions. C
v. 1, no.
Amateur
cy Ltd.,
2/6 p.c.
1960.

BP Deal
Africa (F
Town. no
Caravan;
motorist
Alexand

(Issue n

Fair Com

CHANG
AND

South Afr
South Afr

[N.B.—O

an
gr
to
pr
gr
in

SOUTH AFRICAN PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS/SUID- AFRIKAANSE TYDSKRIFTE

Supplementing the/Byvoeg tot die *Handlist of South African periodicals*
received under the Copyright Act, current in December 1951.

NEW PERIODICALS RECEIVED/NUWE TYDSKRIFTE ONTVANG (to/tot op 30 April 1960)

(Including old ones received for the first time.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>C.S.I.R. Library Information and Accessions. C.S.I.R., P.O. Box 395, Pretoria. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1960. M.</p> <p>Amateur Photography. Central News Agency Ltd., P.O. Box 10799, Johannesburg. 2/6 p.c., £1/11/- p.a. v. 1, no. 1, April 1960. M.</p> <p>BP Dealer/BP Handelaar. B.P. Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd., 21 Parliament St., Cape Town. no. 1, Sept. 1959. Q.</p> <p>Caravan; the magazine for the touring motorist of Africa. Grafix (Pty.) Ltd., Alexandra House, Cape Town. 2/- p.c.,</p> | <p>20/- p.a. v. 1, no. 1, February 1960. M.</p> <p>Modern Detective. Publishers Distributing Corporation, P.O. Box 1899, Johannesburg. 2/6 p.c., 15/-p.a. v. 1, no. 1, April/May 1960. Bim.</p> <p>Stywe Lyne; die hengelaar se maandblad/the angler's monthly journal. Stywe Lyne Publications, P.O. Box 77, Pretoria. 2/- p.c., £1 p.a. v. 1, no. 1, February 1960. M.</p> <p>Veld Lore; official journal of the Boy Scouts in South Africa. Phenton (Pty.) Ltd., publishers, 10 Umgeni Rd., Durban. 1/6 p.c., 6/- p.a. v. 1, no. 1, [April] 1960. Q.</p> |
|---|--|

CEASED PUBLICATION/PUBLIKASIE GESTAAK

(Issue noted is last that appeared/Die aangetekende nommer is die laaste
wat verskyn het)

Fair Comment. no. 32, November 1958. **Machine Tool Imports.** no. 2, March 1958.

CHANGES OF TITLE, ADDRESS, INCORPORATIONS, ETC./VER- ANDERINGS VAN TITEL, ADRES, SAMESMELTINGS, ENS.

South African Junior Chamber News became **merce Review** with v. 1, no. 1, January 1960.
South African Junior Chamber of Com-

STAATSUITGAWES/GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

[N.B.—On account of shortage of space, Government Publications are listed in English and Afrikaans in alternate issues, with reference to the edition in the other language. *Eng.&Afr.* indicates that the English and Afrikaans versions are printed together in one volume. *Afr. uitgawe* and *English edition* refer to the separately-published Afrikaans and English editions. Sub-headings are given in both languages. In this issue the main entries are in Afrikaans; in the next they will be in English.—Ed.]

U.G. Serie/Series, 1959

U.G.-56. Landbousensus no. 31: verslag oor landbou- en veeteelproduksie en suikerriet plantasies 1956-7. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

[ii], 94 p. tables. 31 cm.

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-61. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Sagtevrugteraad vir die boekjaar 1 Augustus 1956 tot 31 Julie 1957 en die balansstaat. . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

35 p. tables. 33 cm. (6/-).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-62-63. Gesamentlike jaarverslag van

die Nasionale behuisings- en plannekommissie en die Nasionale behuisingskantoor vir die boekjaar 1955-1957. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

2 v. tables (2 fold.). 33 cm. (6/-).

Eng. edition 2 v.

U.G.-64. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Eierbeheerraad vir die boekjaar 1 Julie 1957 tot 30 Junie 1958 en die balansstaat. . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

17 p. tables. 33 cm. (3/6).

Eng.&Afr.

1960

U.G. Serie/Series, 1960

U.G.-1. Begrotings van die uitgawes wat uit inkomsterekening gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart, 1961 eindig bestry moet word [met uitsondering van Spoorweë- en hawensadministrasie]. Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

xv, 275 p. tables. 32 cm. (Eerste druk) (10/6).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-2. Begroting van die addisionele uitgawes wat bestry moet word uit inkomste-, Bantoe-onderwys- en leningsrekenings gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1960 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times [drukkers], 1960.

[i], 33 p. tables. 33 cm. (Eerste en laaste druk).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-3. Suid-Afrikaanse spoorweë en hawens: begroting van die addisionele uitgawe wat bestry moet word uit inkomstefondse gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1960 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

[i], 4 p. tables. 33 cm. (Eerste druk).

Eng. edition [i], 4 p.

U.G.-4. Suid-Afrikaanse spoorweë en hawens: tweede begroting van addisionele uitgawe aan kapitaal- en verbeteringswerke vir die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1960 eindig.

Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

[i], 20 p. tables. 33 cm.

Eng. edition [i], 20 p.

U.G.-5. Suid-Afrikaanse spoorweë en hawens: begroting van die uitgawe wat bestry moet word uit inkomstefondse gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

[iii], 92 p. tables. 33 cm.

Eng. edition [iii], 92 p.

U.G.-6. Suid-Afrikaanse spoorweë en hawens: begroting van uitgawe aan kapitaal- en verbeteringswerke vir die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

[i] ii, 101 p. tables. 33 cm. (Eerste druk).

Eng. edition [i] ii, 101 p.

U.G.-7. Suid-Afrikaanse spoorweë en hawens: state van die geraamde inkomste en uitgawe vir die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig, sowel as state van die oorspronklike en hersiene begroting van inkomste en uitgawe vir die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1960 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times vir Staatsdr., 1960.

[i], 17 p. tables. 32 cm. (Eerste druk).

Eng. edition [i], 17 p.

U.G.-8.

bestry m
durende
eindig.

Staatsdr.

78 p. tabl

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-9.

bestry m

rekening

Maart 1

Times vi

6 p. tabl

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-12.

ouditeur

Piesangb

tober 19

staat . .

29 p. tabl

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-14.

ouditeur

die Aart

tober 19

balansst

19 p. tabl

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-15.

naturrele

Staatsdr.

[iv], 17-

(9/3).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-16.

ontvang

op 31 M

komste

en haw

Cape Ti

6 p. tabl

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-18.

ouditeur

raad van

vir die b

1959 en

dr., 1960

U.G.-8. Begrotings van die uitgawes wat bestry moet word uit leningsrekening gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times *vir* Staatsdr., 1960.

78 p. tables. 32 cm. (Eerste druk) (10/-).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-9. Begroting van die uitgawes wat bestry moet word uit Bantoe-onderwysrekening gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig. Parow, K.P., Cape Times *vir* Staatsdr., 1960.

6 p. tables. 32 cm. (Eerste druk) (1/6).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-12. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Piesangbeheerraad, vir die tydperk 18 Oktober 1957 tot 30 Junie 1958 en die balansstaat . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

29 p. tables 33 cm. (5/-).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-14. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Aartappelraad vir die boekjaar 1 Oktober 1957 tot 30 September 1958 en die balansstaat . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

19 p. tables. 33 cm. (4/9).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-15. Raad vir die hervestiging van natuurlike, jaarverslag 1958/59. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

[iv], 17 + [iv], 17 p. illus., tables. 32½ cm. (9/3).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-16. Begrotings van die inkomste wat ontvang moet word gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1961 eindig [uitsluitende inkomste van die Provinsiale en Spoorweë- en hawensadministrasies]. Parow, K.P., Cape Times *vir* Staatsdr., 1960.

6 p. tables. 32 cm. (Eerste druk) (1/-).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-18. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die raad van beheer oor die Tabaknywerheid vir die boekjaar 1 Mei 1958 tot 30 April 1959 en die balansstaat . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

13 p. tables. 33 cm. (2/9).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-21. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Kaapstadse melkraad vir die boekjaar . . . 1958 en die balansstaat . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

11 p. tables. 33 cm. (1/9).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-23. Verslag van die Kommissie van ondersoek na die gebeure in die Windhoek-lokasie gedurende die nag van 10 op 11 Desember 1959 en na die regstreekse oorsake wat daartoe aanleiding gegee het. Parow, K.P., Cape Times *vir* Staatsdr., 1960.

[iii], 11 + [iii], 11 p. 4 pls. 32 cm. (3/-).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-24. Verslag van die Kontroleur en ouditeur-generaal oor die rekenings van die Droëvrugteraad vir die boekjaar, 1 Desember 1957 tot 30 November 1958 en die balansstaat . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

19 p. tables. 33 cm. (3/3).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-25. Verslag van die Spoorweg- en haweraad betreffende die aanleg van 'n nuwe spoorlyn, vir departementele doeleindes, van 'n punt by die bestaande Utrecht-aansluiting tot by 'n punt by Newcastlestasie (verlenging van privaatspoorweg: Utrecht-taklyn). Parow, K.P., Cape Times *vir* Staatsdr., 1960.

5 + 5 p. plan, tables. 32 cm. (1/6).

Eng.&Afr.

U.G.-30. Staatsdienskommissie: agt-en-veertigste jaarverslag (1959). Pretoria, Staatsdr., [1960].

[ii], 18 p. tables. 33 cm. (6/-).

Eng. edition [ii], 18 p.

VERSLAE VAN GEKOSE KOMITEES/ SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTS, 1960

G.K.-1. Derde verslag . . . oor openbare rekenings (oor appropriasierekenings, ens. vir 1958-'59 en ander stukke). Parow, K.P., Cape Times. 1960.

xxii, 245 p. 24½ cm.

Eng. edition xxii, 236 p.

G.K.-1A. Eerste verslag . . . oor openbare rekenings (oor ongemaagtigte uitgawe). Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1960.

viii, 8 p. 24½ cm.

Eng. edition viii, 7 p.

G.K.-1B. Tweede verslag . . . oor openbare rekenings (oor appropriasierekenings, ens. vir 1958-'59; tesourievoorstelle insake die prosedure wat gevolg moet word wanneer kontrakte tot nadeel van die Regering gewysig word; en ander stukke). Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1960.

xvii, 38, xxiv p. 24½ cm.

Eng. edition xv, 36, xxiii p.

G.K.-6. Verslag . . . oor die private konsolidasie- en wysigingswetsontwerp op die Durbanse waterwerke, 1960. Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1960.

xiii, 35, xxvi p. 24½ cm.

Eng. edition.

G.K.-7. Verslag . . . oor die wetsontwerp op spoorweg- en hawediens. Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1960.

viii, 3, viii p. 25 cm.

Eng. edition viii, 3, viii p.

G.K.-8. Verslag . . . oor die wetsontwerp op die Spoorweg- en hawesuperannuasiefonds. Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1960.

vi, 4, x p. 24½ cm.

Eng. edition vi, 4, x p.

GESAMENTLIKE KOMITEE/ JOINT COMMITTEE

No. 1—1960. Verslag en verrigtings van die Gesamentlike komitee oor die Senaatwetsontwerp. [Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

x p. 32 cm.

Eng. edition x p.

WETTE/STATUTES

Loonwet no. 5 van 1957: loonvasstelling no. 190-192, 198. (Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959-60).

4 v. 24 cm.

Eng.&Afr.

DEPARTEMENTELE PUBLIKASIES/ DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Argeologiese opname/Archaeological survey . . . Jaarverslag no. 24: verslag van die

Argeologiese opname van die Unie van Suid-Afrika vir die jaar 1 April 1958 tot 31 Maart 1959. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

8+8 p. 24 cm.

Eng.&Afr.

Bantoe-administrasie - ontwikkeling Bantu administration and development

Die posisie en versorging van bejaardes onder die Bantoe in die Unie van Suid-Afrika, deur A. C. Myburgh. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

xx, 436 p. tables, diagrs. 33 cm. (15/6).

Proefskrif (D.Phil.)—Univ. van Pretoria, 1958.

Gemineografeerd.

Doecane en aksyns/Customs and excise Buitelandse handelstatistiek, v. IV: internasionale standaardhandelsklassifikasie en aanvullende tabelle; kalenderjare, 1958 en 1957. Pretoria, Staatsdr., [1960].

viii, 47 p. tables. 33 cm. (7/6).

Eng.&Afr.

Finansies/Finance

Tweede tussentydse verslag van die Komitee van ondersoek insake die finansiële verhoudings tussen die sentrale regering, die provinsies en plaaslike besture . . . (Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960).

iii, 36 leaves. 33 cm.

Eng. edition v, 40 leaves.

Gemineografeerd.

Geologiese opname/Geological survey

Die steenkoolveld Standerton: state van boorgate 1 tot 13; met aantekeninge deur K. H. L. Schilke . . . en S. W. van der Merwe . . . with a summary in English . . . Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

[vi], 63 p. map (fold.), tables (1 fold.), diagr. (fold.). 24½ cm. (Bulletin 30) (5/6).

Handel en nywerheid/Trade and industries Verslae, nos. 500, 505, 524-555, 557-584. Pretoria, die Raad, 1959-1960.

Eng.&Afr.

Gemineografeerd.

—Afdeling visserye/Division of fisheries. Die Suid-Afrikaanse sardyn . . . en die marsbanker . . . 'n voorlopige studie van die salpe en dolioliede op die hoogte van die

wes en su
van Zyl

31 p. ma
soekversl

Eng. editi

Koringny

W

Jaarversl

jaar geëi

die Raad

73 (63) p

Eng. editi

Landbou

Gasheer-

Afrikaan

W. J. v.

Martha

ment, 19

[i], 3-16

like pam

44) (1/-)

Eng. editi

Land-er

Jaarversl

1960.

42 p. tab

Eng. editi

Onderwy

Nasiona

handelek

Staatsdr

[350] p.

Eng.&Afr

Sensus

Industrie

opsomm

I. Nywe

werhede

private

toria, St

ii, 30 p.

229) (1/

Eng.&Afr

Gemine

Kleinhan

dienste,

wes en suidkus van Suid-Afrika, deur R. P. van Zyl. Kaapstad, die Afdeling, [1960].

31 p. maps, tables, diagrs. 24 cm. (Onderzoekverslag no. 40).

Eng. edition 31 p.

Koringnywerheid, Raad van beheer oor die / Wheat industry control board

Jaarverslag vir die seisoen 1958/59 (boekjaar geëindig 31 Oktober 1959). Pretoria, die Raad, [1960].

73 [63] p. tables (some fold.). 33 cm. (10/6).

Eng. edition 71 [59] p.

Landbou-tegniese dienste / Agricultural technical services

Gasheer-parasiet-verhoudings van Suid-Afrikaanse Knopwortelaalwurms . . . deur W. J. v.d. Linde, Jean G. Clemitson en Martha E. Crous. (Pretoria), die Departement, 1959.

[i], 3-16 p. illus., tables. 24 cm. (Wetenskaplike pamflet nr. 385, Insektekundereeks nr. 44) (1/-).

Eng. edition [i], 3-16 p.

Land- en landboubank / Land and agricultural bank

Jaarverslag . . . 1959. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

42 p. tables. 24 cm.

Eng. edition 42 p.

Onderwys, kuns en wetenskap / Education, arts and science

Nasionale eksamens: uitslaelyst, nasionale handeleksamens, November 1959. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

[350] p. 33 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

Sensus en statistiek / Census and statistics
Industriële sensusse 1956-57 en 1957-58: 'n opsomming van vernaamste statistieke van I. Nywerheidsinrigtings—slegs private nywerhede; II. Elektriesiteitsondernemings—private en openbare ondernemings. (Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960).

ii, 30 p. tables. 33 cm. (Spesiale verslag, no. 229) (1/6).

Eng. & Afr.

Gemimeografeerd.

Kleinhandelpryze van handelsartikels en dienste, 1959. (Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960).

[ii], 5-25 p. tables. 32 cm. (Spesiale verslag no. 231) (1/3).

Eng. & Afr.

Gemimeografeerd.

Staatsdienskommissie / Public service commission

Prosedurehandleiding vir personeelafdelings. Pretoria, die Kommissie, (1959).

v, 90 p. illus., tables, diagrs. 33 cm.

Suid-Afrikaanse vloot-hidrografiese kantoor / South African naval hydrographic office

Gety-tafels vir Port Nolloth 1960. Mowbray, K.P., die Kantoor, (1960).

[14] leaves. tables. 33 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

Gemimeografeerd.

PROVINSIALE PUBLIKASIES / PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS

Kaap die Goeie Hoop / Cape of Good Hope

Verslag van die Direkteur van provinsiale biblioteekdienste vir die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1957. [Kaapstad], die Provinsiale administrasie, [1958].

[iv], 33 + [iv], 33 p. map, tables. 25 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

K.P.-5A/1960. Verslag van die Provinsiale ouditeur . . . oor die rekenings van die provinsie vir die boekjaar 1958-59. Kaapstad, Herzberg Mullne automatic products [printers], 1960.

272 p. tables. 32 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

—*Ordonnansies / Ordinances.*

Ordonnansies van die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, 1959: agste byvoegsel tot Juta se Hersiene Kaapse ordonnansies 1911-1951; adviserende redakteur T. G. Duncan, saamgestel deur P. J. Coetsee. Kaapstad, Juta, 1960.

xiii, 69 p. tables. 25 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

—*Provinsiale padingenieur / Provincial roads engineer*

Verslag . . . vir die boekjaar 1958-59. [Kaapstad, die Departement], (1959).

34 + 34 p. illus., tables, 31½ cm.

Eng. & Afr.

Transvaal

T.P.-6/1959. Een-en-twintigste jaarverslag van die Inspekteur van plaaslike besture, 1955-56. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

[iii], 4-140 p. tables. 33 cm.

Eng. & Afr.

T.P.-1/1960. Begroting van addisionele uitgawe wat bestry moet word uit inkomste en leningsfondse gedurende die jaar wat eindig op 31 Maart 1960. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1960.

[i], 3-11 p. tables. 33 cm. (Finale druk).

Eng. & Afr.

T.P.S.K.-2/1959-60. Verslag van die sessie-komitee insake publieke rekenings, 1957-58. Pretoria, Staatsdr., 1959.

[ii], 3-8 p. 33 cm.

Eng. edition [ii], 3-7 p.

—*Provinsiale raad/Provincial council*

Debate en verrigtinge van die Transvaalse provinsiale raad: dertiende raad 1959/60. deel 3-4. [Pretoria, Staatsdr.], 1960.

2 v. 31½ cm.

Eng. & Afr.

Gemimecografeerd.

30 VAN GOGH PAINTINGS IN FULL COLOUR—*FREE*



Despite Disraeli's classic definition of the three degrees of untruthfulness—'lies, damned lies and statistics'—figures can be highly instructive. The Folio Society, for example, has just pulled off one of the major successes of post-war publishing in increasing its membership by over 60 per cent. during the last twelve months. To cap this impressive achievement, it is now making a quite remarkable offer—a magnificent volume of van Gogh reproductions, completely *free of charge*! Entitled *PORTRAIT OF PROVENCE*, this is a book measuring 11 by 8 in., containing 30 plates in full colour with descriptive text. Here are many of van Gogh's most famous works, works into which he poured all his intensity of feeling, all his rebelliousness and all his passionate sense of colour.

Membership of The Folio Society entails no more than ordering four books in the year out of a varied list of over fifty titles—there are no hidden charges, no subscription, and no commitment beyond the current year. And you receive the van Gogh *PORTRAIT OF PROVENCE*—free—as soon as you join.

PROGRAMME FOR 1960			
JAN. THE GOLDEN ASS ..	22/6	JUN. TAMING OF THE SHREW	21/-
FEB. THE NEW NEWGATE		JUL. HERMSPRONG ..	22/6
CALENDAR ..	19/6	AUG. STORIES BY O. HENRY ..	19/6
MAR. VIE DE BOHEME ..	23/6	SEPT. MEMOIRS OF SEGUR ..	25/-
APR. LIFE OF COLUMBUS ..	28/6	OCT. NORTANGER ABBEY ..	21/-
MAY A JOURNAL OF THE		NOV. THE IMPORTANCE OF	
PLAGUE YEAR ..	19/6	BEING EARNEST ..	25/-

Full Prospectus (including Colour Plates) available from

JUTA & COMPANY, LIMITED

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLIO SOCIETY IN SOUTH AFRICA

CLARKSON. Abolition of slave trade. 2 vols. 1808. Bound in full calf. **5 Gns.**
BOTELER. Voyage of discovery to Africa. 2 vols. 1835. Bound in half calf **20 Gns.**
BUNBURY. Life, letters and journals. 3 vols. **45s.**
BLUNT. My diaries, 1888-1914; the scramble for Africa. 2 vols. 1932. Hand-some half morocco **7 Gns.**
MITFORD, Bertram. Works. Cloth, condition various **8/6 each**

FRANK R. THOROLD

Established 1904

AFRICANA
BOOKSELLER
Established 1904



Raine's Buildings
54 Eloff Street
JOHANNESBURG

ASK FOR NEW CATALOGUE OF AFRICANA

SIMBOLE VAN DIE UNIE

deur C. Pama

Die Unie bestaan vanjaar 'n halfeeu en dit is 'n besondere geleentheid vir besinning oor die nasionale simbole wat ons in die vyftig jaar verwerf het. Hier beskryf mnr. Pama agtereenvolgens die wapen, die vlag en die volkslied, die embleme wat ons vandag almal aanvaar.

Prys: 5/- sagte band
7/6 harde band

MASKEW MILLER BEPERK

BURGSTRAAT 7-11

KAAPSTAD

'n Besondere Boek

Ons Erfenis · Our Heritage

'n Uniefees-uitgawe saamgestel deur

VICTOR DE KOCK

Hierdie praguigawe, op kunspapier gedruk, met 'n formaat van 11 x 8½ duim bevat byna 400 illustrasies waarvan 'n groot aantal in vier kleure is. 'n Boek vir alle Suid-Afrikaners wat trots is op ons ryke erfenis, en vir alle belangstellendes oorsee.

NASIONALE
BOEKHANDEL
BPK.

Posbus 119, Parow
Posbus 9898, Johannesburg
Posbus 1058, Bloemfontein
Posbus 95, Port Elizabeth
Grootte Kerk-gebou, Kaapstad

SUID - AFRIKA EN BRASILIË

Sosiaal-geografiese Vergelyking

deur P. SERTON

Universiteit van Stellenbosch

215 bladsye, 6 kaarte

Uitgewersprys 30s., by alle Boekhandelaars

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
KAAPSTAD

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIES

Recent Titles Issued:

- 437 ROSENKRANZ, I. Rock Paintings
and Petroglyphs of South and Central
Africa, 1947-1958. 1958 8s.
438 MIRVISH, D. B. South African Artists,
1900-1958. 1959 8s.
439 GIFFEN, R. and BACK, J. Second
supplement to I. Schapera. Select Biblio-
graphy of S.A. Native Life and Prob-
lems. Section: Modern Status and
Conditions. 1958 8s.

Guide to South African Reference Books

by

R. MUSIKER

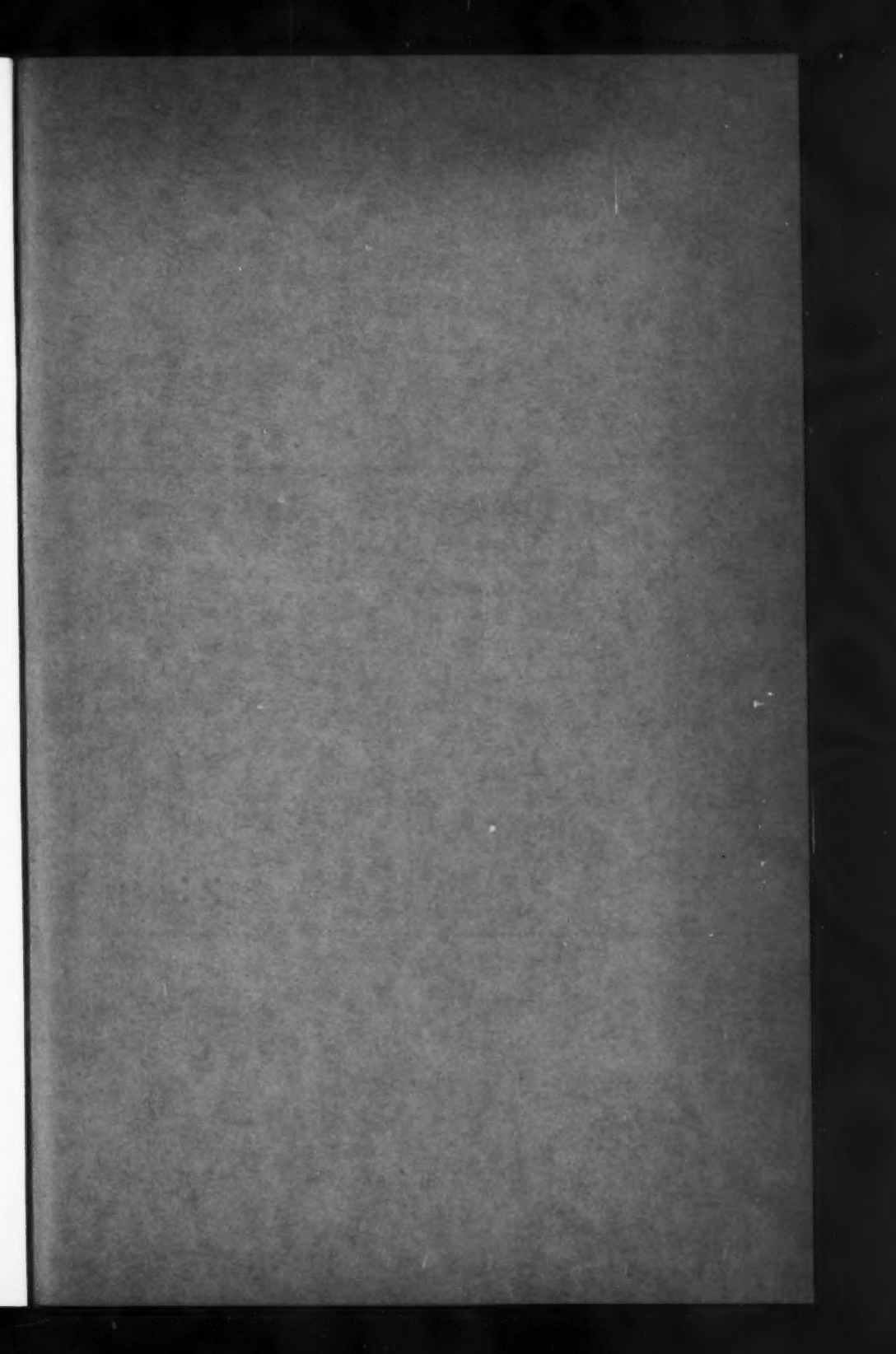
New and Enlarged Edition

6s. per Copy

ADDRESS ORDERS TO

AFRICA BOOKS

P.O. Box 59, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa



Friends of
**THE SOUTH AFRICAN
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Vice-presidents: Prof. H. B. Thom
Dr. the Hon. A. v. d. S. Centlivres

Chairman: Dr. F. W. F. Purcell

The main object of the Association, which was founded in 1955, is to promote and encourage public interest in, and support for, the work of the South African Library and its Collections, present and future.

Members are entitled to receive one copy of each issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library* without further charge, as well as annual and occasional reports of the Library; to purchase at reduced prices other publications produced or handled by the Library or the Association; to attend lectures and exhibitions organised by the Library or the Association, and to attend and vote at annual and general meetings of the Association.

The annual subscription is £1 1s. (one guinea) for personal members, £1 10s. for family membership (i.e., husband and wife), while Life membership is obtainable for £25.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Friends of the South African Public Library, S.A. Library, Cape Town.

